

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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## TWO ANTIOCH BOYS ARRIVE FROM FRANCE

Clyde Fields Comes from English Hospital and Alonzo Runyard from France

### BOTH WERE "OVER TOP"

Clyde Fields, commonly known among the boys as "Red," arrived in Antioch Wednesday evening after having seen over seas duty for the past seven months.

He was with company C 131st Infantry 33rd division and was among the American troops that were in the thickest of the fray. He was injured in the leg, and also gassed, and besides he has been a sufferer from what is known as "trench mouth."

In speaking of his experience at the front he told of his division being called out at three o'clock in the morning of August 12, and of being engaged in taking Chippilly Ridge. He told of the fatigue that stole over some of the men which made them a little slow in doing their gas masks when the need came, and of being one of the number who were thus put out of business by the enemy's gas.

After that attack he was sent to an English hospital until he was sent back to the states, and on to Camp Grant where he received his honorable discharge from the service.

He did not see any of the Antioch boys after being taken from the firing line and sent to England.

Pvt. Alonzo Runyard, who has been engaged in overseas duty for the past ten months, arrived home very unexpectedly last Thursday evening. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Runyard had a letter from him the fore part of the week stating that he was in Virginia, but they were totally unprepared for his sudden appearance at home.

He enlisted in the marines a little over a year ago and after about three months at Paris Island he qualified as a sharpshooter and was sent across.

He was a member of the famous Fifth Regiment who fought at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel and other places, and did considerable amount of the dangerous work of a sniper. By an accidental discharge of a rifle in camp he sustained the loss of the index finger of his right hand and as a consequence spent some time in a hospital. He was in the thick of the fight at Chateau Thierry and in speaking of it he said: "We knew the general orders were for a further retreat, but we were all when told, we were going to fight instead of run."

He went in with the first bunch and it was hell for a while. Then a high explosive shell burst near me and I went in a hospital."

His not as yet received his discharge and is only home on a thirty day furlough.

### Anti-Band Will Give Musical Entertainment

Thursday evening, Feb. 6th, the Antioch Anti-Band will give a Concert and Musical Entertainment at Majestic theatre at this village.

A program has been arranged that will be of interest, consisting of special selection by the band, cornet duets, violin, etc. Cornet solo by the youngest member in the county. Vocal selection, solo voices.

This will be the first public appearance of Children's Orchestra of 12 pieces, of children from 8 to 14. This is and is well worth the price of admission.

The proceeds for the support of the Antioch which needs your support and gives it. Don't fail to buy tickets, till it hurts as the money is for a cause. Tickets 30 cents for adults and 20 cents for children.

### Life's Worries

Frequently I'm worried a great deal over the life of calling on another woman, I don't care in the least whether she is or not.—Dorothy Transcriber.

### Getting Dying

What makes a dead sea dead? Because it is of time receiving never giving nothing.—D. L. Moody.

## Deputies to Collect Taxes in County

The putting into effect of the law which abolishes the office of town collector has caused much speculation throughout Lake County as to how the taxes would be collected this year. Belief has been expressed by many that people all over the county would have to go to the office of the county treasurer in Waukegan to pay taxes. This, it was felt, would prove a big inconvenience to many.

County Treasurer Roy Bracher on Monday explained that he has worked out a plan which will make it possible for people to pay taxes in their own communities, very much the same as they did before. To do this Mr. Bracher is appointing deputies in every town in the county.

In some cases this deputy will be found in a bank, in other cases he will be in an office where he will be accessible to the greatest number of people.

"I have given the matter considerable thought," Mr. Bracher said, "and I have decided that this is the best way out of it. If we were to collect all the taxes for the county in Waukegan it would require the hiring of a number of additional help, and there would be such a jam that it would be difficult to give good service."

I figure that it will cost no more to have these deputies scattered through the county than it would to have them in my own office.

The books will not be kept open the same as before, however. They will be in the hands of these deputies for perhaps thirty days, during which time people will have an opportunity to pay. The books then will be brought to my office and the people who have not paid by that time will have to come here. The deputies who make the collections will receive a straight salary the same as a clerk and will not receive the two per cent commission as heretofore as that has been done away with.

Mr. Bracher thinks that the work of collecting will start about the tenth of the fifteenth of February.

The people of Antioch township had not at first been much concerned in this new method of collecting the taxes as the local collector, W. T. Taylor had still one more year to serve before the expiration of his term of office. However, with his death the situation changed and Antioch township will this year have a deputy collector.

## Farmers Institute Will be Held Here January 28

Libertyville, January 21, 22 and 23. Most important county-wide meeting this year.

Antioch, January 28.  
Lake Villa, January 29.  
Waukegan, January 30.  
Lake Zurich, January 31.  
Russell, February 6.  
Millburn, February 7.  
Gurnee, February 8.  
Deerfield, February 9.

The session that is to be held in this village will open in the opera house at one o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday January 28. The following speakers will be present: Charles Foss of Cedarville, Ill., who will speak on the subject of "Dairying," and Arthur L. Webster of Wheaton, who will speak on "Drainage."

Good programs have been arranged for all these meetings. Plan to attend. The Farm Bureau will hold a grain show in connection with the Libertyville meetings.

## As This Weather Compares With That of Other Years

The mild weather of the present month has been the topic of much conversation and has caused us to turn back to the records of previous winters. We find that in the month of January 1905 the coldest day was 5 above and the warmest day 58 above. In 1906 the average temperature for the month of January was 30. In February of the same year the average temperature was 23, and in March of the same year the average was 27.

### Good Ends Require Good Means.

Let no man turn aside, ever so slightly, from the broad path of honor, on the plausible pretense that he is justified by the goodness of his end. All good ends can be worked out by good means. Those that cannot, are bad; and may be counted so at once, and left alone.—Charles Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge."

### Paint on Window Glass.

To remove paint or varnish from window glass, keep the spots isolated till soft, with turpentine and ammonia, then rub with coarse cloth dipped in coarse salt. Or moisten spots with baking soda dissolved in hot water. Then scrape off. The edge of a coin is sometimes of use.—Housewife.

## THOS. OLSSON WRITES HOME FROM FRANCE

First Communication Received From Him Since He Was Sent Across

### SEES BROTHER BY ACCIDENT

The following letter, received by the Selter family one day last week was written by Tom Olsson, who is very well known to the people of Grass Lake and vicinity.

Erdorf, Germany  
Dec. 12, 1918

Dear Friends:—

Now that the war is all over and I am in a place where I can sit down and write I am going to tell you how I won the war.

Up to yesterday I never had a bit of news from home or anyone since I left the states, as the mail was either lost or could not keep up with us as food and ammunition was more important to us boys on the front. When I left New York we had a convoy of 16 ships and destroyers and battle cruisers for protection, after 14 days on the water we arrived at Liverpool, England, then on train to Southampton, boarded boat again over English Channel to Le Havre, France, then 3 more days on train to southern France near Bordeaux, where our division which had more or less bad luck in the way of sickness was broke up and I was transferred to the Machine Gun Co., of the 353rd 89th Division, Western organization from Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. We traveled 4 more days to the front east of Paris on the Argonne Meuse front in the Argonne Forest where I found out Sherman was right when he said "War was Hell." Up to the last this sector was the bloodiest and hardest fought section of the whole front as Verdun was just on our right and we had the high banks of the Meuse river to get.

The German Crown Prince with his Prussian guards considered the best of Germany opposed us in all our ordinances but never once drove us back as we had the pick of the U. S. army; the First and Second division of regular marines and the 90th division with us. From the first week of October until the morning of November first we were dug in holding the line against a never ending ditch barrage which got quite a lot of our men, and then we went over the top. Going over the top two days in succession as we did, has left an everlasting picture on my mind, a picture of what I had been reading of so often in the papers back home before we ever thought of going to war, everything is a mass of destruction from the very soil and buildings to the countless numbers of men, horses, etc., laid low by the rain of shells and gas. The censors do not allow us to go into detail of what we all saw and went through but when we get home we will give you a more detailed description of what we experienced.

This last drive of November 1st, continued for 11 days until we reached the banks of the Meuse river at the town of Stenay, France, where the crown prince had his headquarters for about 3 years of the war. The morning of 11th or of the armistice we entered Stenay our division over pontoon bridges as the retreating Germans had blown up all the bridges and roads leading into the town. At Stenay after the firing had ceased we rested for a week to get new equipment as our clothes were about finished and our packs most of us through the drive discarded as we couldn't even be bothered by carrying a blanket or shelter half, every ounce of energy was needed to get our tired bodies over the ground.

Here our division with several others were cited by Pershing for their good work and we were honored by being made troops of German occupation, and started to march to the Rhine we crossed the rest of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and we are now about 50 miles from the Rhine at Erdorf, Germany, a railroad town guarding the road from Trier to Kyllburg, Germany. I am living in the depot at Erdorf and as we boys in the army express it I am setting pretty.

All along our march the civilians of our allies built arches and decorated the roads for our passage through the

## NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

### NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The next Liberty loan will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest according to reports in financial circles. The issue is expected to be for \$5,000,000. It will be for a short time issue—five years—some think.

Carl Fromeder, a carpenter, who was in Waterford several years ago, sent the following souvenirs to Mrs. Will Plucker: A German helmet, canteen, cigar lighter, and a belt with a large heavy buckle. On this buckle is the inscription "Gott Mit Uns."

Paul Bertram, deputy state fire marshal, visited Heryard last week and found conditions not of the best, much defective electric wiring being disclosed, calling for repairing at once. Of 115 places thoroughly inspected, defects of various sorts were found in 8 places. The city is especially shy on fire escapes.

Will ministers travel more in the future than they have in the past? January 1, special reduced rates went into effect on all government regulated railroads which will allow members of the clergy to ride cheaper. In order to get these rates the ministers will have to go to their local ticket offices and fill out an application for a "clergy rate certificate."

During the year 1918 the Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. received a total of nearly 34 million pounds of milk at their plant in Elkhorn, which is an average of about three million pounds per month. They have completed several new additions and made many additions to their equipment as they became necessary in order to handle this large volume of milk.

Lynn Richards, former county treasurer, and Walter H. Wilbur have purchased the entire holdings of Fremont Hoy and Clarence Hoy, in the United States Bank of Crystal Lake. Mr. Hoy for the past two years president of the bank, and Clarence Hoy, vice president of the institution, will retire from the business and devote their entire energies to other extensive interests owned by them. Mr. Richards and Mr. Wilbur will remain in charge of the affairs of the bank. It is said that between \$50,000 and \$60,000 changed hands in the transaction.

### Saw Her Limitations.

Edward's highest ambition was to some day be an engineer. He delighted in the workings of his electrical engines, and one day he undertook to explain the various parts to Janet. She listened indifferently and finally he became exasperated and said: "Oh, well, go on and play. I don't suppose you will ever be anything more than a mother, anyway."

towns and at night we slept with them a few men in each house.

The German people of course have no arches for us but they are treating us fine and are glad we are here now as they are beginning to realize that we are doing them more good than harm.

Yesterday was a happy day for me, the 340th artillery the outfit my brother is with passed through here and is stationed about 2 towns down the road from where I am. I chased down there to see if I could find my brother as I had not heard from him since I left the states and he didn't even know where I was, neither did my folks as I never got any mail. Well I met him and we both went to a hotel restaurant and had a regular meal and exchanged our views of the war and best of all he had news from home as he had been getting his mail regularly.

Well it won't be long now and we will be back home, back to (Gods country) and I will have more to tell you.

I have not got time or paper enough to write many letters so when you get through with this letter please let Walter and Mabel read it as I promised them to write.

Hoping you are all well and happy I will close with best wishes to all. I am yours truly, Thos. Olsson.

## Former Resident Dies In Brooklyn Jan. 11

On Saturday, January 11, at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., occurred the death of Mrs. Emilie R. Wills, after a lingering illness.

Mrs. Wills was the daughter of P. W. Voltz and was born in the town of Salem, Wis., on October 7, 1849, and later moved to Kenosha with her parents, who then conducted the old American House.

In 1872 Mrs. Wills moved to Brooklyn and lived there until her death, except for the years 1890-1893, when she returned to Kenosha.

Mrs. Wills was a frequent visitor to this vicinity during the last twenty years and still has property interests here which she has always retained. She leaves her surviving son, Louis C. Wills, a lawyer practicing in Brooklyn.

## George Grice Passes Away After a Long Illness

Word was received here this morning of the death of George Grice, which occurred at his home at Aurora at four o'clock Wednesday morning.

He was a resident of this village for many years, but moved to Aurora several years ago. He had been ill a long time, neuritis being the cause. He was sixty-two years of age and was a charter member of Lotus Camp, M. W. A. in which he carried two thousand dollars insurance.

The funeral services will be held at Aurora tomorrow. A complete obituary will be published next week.

## The Benefits Derived From Life Insurance

One of the strongest arguments that can be advanced in favor of fraternal life insurance is the case of Mrs. Truman Belcher of Channel whose husband previous to his death carried an insurance in the local lodge of the Mystic Workers. He had paid in a total of \$26.25, including initiation fees and recently Mrs. Belcher received a check for \$700. Henry Carl of Lake Villa has also been given a check for \$1,000, his wife having been one of the Charter members of the local lodge.

### Seagulls Foretell Weather.

It is a widespread belief, both in Scotland and in Ulster, that "Seagull, seagull, sit on the sand. It's never good weather while you're on the land," alludes to the fact that when the birds fly out early and far to seaward, or remain on the sand, fair weather may be looked for; while if they take a contrary course storms most frequently follow.

### Rare Visitors Recorded.

The appearance of snowy owls, a rare occurrence, is reported. These remarkably beautiful birds come from the Arctic regions. Only four previous visitations have been recorded in the ornithological history of the country.

## County Odd Fellows Hold Annual Election

The Lake County Odd Fellows association held their annual meeting at the I. O. O. F. hall in Waukegan last Saturday night. The meeting was a success in every sense of the word, being well attended. After the meeting refreshments were served and all report a general good time. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. T. Hutchinson, Waukegan.  
Vice President—J. E. Brown, Highland Park.  
Secretary—W. H. Wheeler, Libertyville.  
Treasurer—A. Nobles, Libertyville.

destroyed in 1689. Above Brugen is the tower of Bischofsstein erected in 1270 and above Brodenback on an isolated rock or rather a peak, the Ehrenburg, the finest ruins on the Moselle river.

I am sending you a few clippings out of the American paper printed in Paris about the First Division. I also mailed you a paper. When we get stationed at Coblenz, I will have time to write often. When we get relieved from there I think we will leave for the states.

I will tell you what battles I was in as I was not allowed to mention them before. I was in the battle of Cantigny. That was the first time the Americans went over the top. The second battle of the Marne. The battle of St. Mihiel, the battle west of the Meuse and also the advance on Sedan.

Will close as it is getting late and we have to get ready for the hike tomorrow. Give all my friends my best regards. With love,

Emmett Kavanagh, Co. F, 28th Infantry, First Division.

## TELLS OF EXPERIENCE AT FRONT

Emmett Kavanagh Writes of Events Just Before Signing of the Armistice

### WAS WITH SHOCK TROOPS

Emmett Kavanagh, the writer of the following letter is a son of Mrs. O. G. Nelson, and is a brother of Mrs. Dick Moran of Trevor and Mrs. Ben Van Duzer of this place.

I received your letter of Nov. 14, and was sure glad to hear from you. I received a letter and also some clippings out of a Chicago paper from a girl friend. From the clippings I judge they must have celebrated in Chicago on the 8th of November, but the guns did not cease firing until eleven o'clock on the 11th. Part of the second division went over the top that morning. I think they wanted to show the Kaiser that they meant business.

Our division was at the front at the time, and the boys would not believe the war was over.

I arrived back to my company from Ax Les Bains one evening and the next morning we left for the front. We stopped in some woods two or three days about fifteen miles from the front. The day we were to leave for the front the general told us we were to be on reserve as we had only come off of the front two weeks before. We were also told by him that we were supposed to take any of the positions that any of the other divisions could not take. Our division was shock troops and only used for drives. We had been at the front and driving the Germans for ten days, only two weeks before. This was in the thickest part of the Argonne woods. It sure was hard fighting as the Germans had numerous machine guns and the forest was very thick besides big hills.

The second division and a few more took up the drive where we left off. The division that relieved us could not make the Germans move. We left the woods the night the second division began the drive and hiked all night and on for two days and two nights without sleep and not much to eat. At last we camped in some more woods for the day and then we started to make our march on Sedan. We had a forced march of about twenty five miles. We hiked all night and went into the trenches in front of a big hill and went over the top the same morning. For some reason we were relieved and went to the rear. For two or three weeks we had slept out in the woods and the weather was cold. We had only one meal some days and other we had nothing to eat, but it was a turning point in the war and had to be done.

We hiked back to the city of Verdun. The day we started back was the day the armistice was signed and we were waiting to hear if the guns would cease firing. We did not believe the news, as we thought it was only a rumor. The guns ceased firing at 10:45. You would think there would be lots of cheering and excitement, but very one was just the same as usual. We hiked on for Verdun just as if we were leaving the trenches after taking our turn and going to the rear for a rest. It took us four or five days to reach Verdun and we camped about three on the other side. From there we left for our hike to the Rhine and Coblenz, Germany. We hiked five or six days to a little village in Luxembourg, where we stayed for eight days. The people there treated us fine. We left there a week ago Sunday to continue our hike. We crossed the German border the same day and stopped that night in a German village. We had the barns and part of the houses for billets. We continued our hike until last Sunday when stopped in a village named Bruttger.

After we crossed the German border we traveled all the way on a road, that is next to the Moselle river. The country is all hills which look more like mountains and grapes grow on them. The people all make their living from these grapes, which they make wine out of. A person wonders how they they ever pick these grapes as the hills are so steep. There are old historic castles on these hills, and also ruins of convents and monasteries. At Bollstien a quaint little town are the imperial castles of the Electors Treze and of the Princes of Mettermich which was







## STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPERSIN AT ONCE ENDS  
SOURNESS, GASES, ACIDITY,  
INDIGESTION.

Lumps of undigested food causing  
pains. When your stomach is acid, gas-  
sy, sour or you have heartburn, flatu-  
lence, headache or dyspepsia, here is  
instant relief—No waiting!



Don't stay upset. Eat a tablet of  
Pape's Diapersin and instantly your  
stomach feels fine. All the indigestion  
pains, gases, acidity and misery in the  
stomach ends.

Pape's Diapersin tablets cost little  
at any drug store but there is no surer  
or quicker stomach relief known. Adv.

## Ladybugs to Fight Aphids.

Ladybugs will be collected by forest  
services men in Oregon before the  
period of hibernation is ended and  
freed in the wheat fields of the state  
to fight the aphids, of which the lady-  
bug is the natural enemy. The lady-  
bugs hibernate on mountain tops and  
in protected canyons.

## Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp.

On retreating gently rub spots of dan-  
druft and itching with Cuticura Oint-  
ment. Next morning shampoo with  
Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make  
them your every-day toilet preparations  
and have a clear skin and soft, white  
hands.—Adv.

## Out of the Question.

Mrs. Justward—If your husband's  
judgment should differ from yours  
what would you do?

Mrs. Longwood—I never had a chance  
to find out. He never dares to differ.  
—Boston Globe.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air,  
regular hours—is all the pre-  
scription you need to avoid  
Influenza—unless through  
neglect or otherwise, a cold  
gets you. Then take—at  
once

## CASCARA QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablets  
form—safe, sure, no opiate—breaks up a cold  
in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money  
back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top  
with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Calf  
EnemiesWHITE SCOURS  
BLACKLEGS

Your Veterinarian can stamp  
them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf  
Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ  
Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor,  
or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he  
hasn't our literature, write to us for  
information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory  
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.  
"The Laboratory That Knows How"



Backache, tired or dizzy?  
If kidneys are weak,  
as shown here—Dodd's  
Pills or money back.

The Or House The Reliable House



Direct From People That Eat Them

Season of the Fish. Send for our price list.

Consumfish Co. GREEN BAY, WIS.

New School A bill for new school system

Trustees civil (including State Board of

schools, free military training, vocational

a copy. P. A. 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

Leaf Tobacco 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

TIUOK Dealer attractive proposition to

1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000

Deep-fred Colds

Use an old-fashioned remedy that

has given satisfaction for more than fifty years

PIG'S

## GERMANY MUST PAY

Boche Entitled to No More Sym-  
pathy Than Any Criminal.

## WRECKED CITIES AND LIVES

Many Girls in Lille Are Mothers of  
Babies Whose Fathers Are Ger-  
mans—Punishment Cannot  
Be Too Severe.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

When a robber breaks into your  
house and steals that which he can  
carry away and then destroys that  
which he cannot steal, you expect that  
when caught he will be punished both  
for what he stole and for what he de-  
stroyed.

So it is with Germany.

The German army, acting under the  
orders of the German government,  
stole everything it could carry away in  
the invaded sections of Belgium and  
France, and what it could not carry  
away it destroyed.

I was in the city of Lille very short-  
ly after the retreating Germans had  
evacuated it. Before the war Lille  
had been one of the busiest and most  
prosperous manufacturing towns in all  
of Europe. Its great factories, pro-  
ducing linens, cottons, velvets, ribbons  
and woolen goods, had patrons all over  
the world, and its sugar and chemical  
plants supplied much of France with  
these products.

For four years, during the German  
occupation, the factories of Lille had  
been idle. They are idle today, and  
they will be idle for many months to  
come. The reason is that Germany  
stole the machinery from all of these  
factories, or in the very few cases  
where actual theft was not possible or  
profitable, they destroyed the machin-  
ery. The people of Lille told me that  
this theft of machinery had been car-  
ried to such lengths that the Huns  
even invaded the homes of the people  
and took from them their sewing ma-  
chines.

Germans Fathers of Their Babies.

The German army looted this beau-  
tiful French city of more than 200,  
000 population. It stole not alone the  
machinery from its factories and its  
homes, but even its people. French  
mothers told me of how 8,000 young  
girls of twenty-two years of age and  
under had been carried away at one

girls with German babies. Money will  
not pay for these things, but money  
and work can in some small degree  
pay for the wrecked factories and ru-  
ined business of the city of Lille, and  
through the payment of this money  
and labor the people of Germany will  
learn that might is not right, and that  
war for the purpose of gratifying a  
selfish ambition is not profitable.

Why Lille Was Not Destroyed.

The German retreat from Lille came  
near the close of the war, when the  
Germans knew they were beaten and  
they would have to pay, and for that  
reason the city itself was not de-  
stroyed. But the fact that it was not  
destroyed is but another evidence of  
German selfishness rather than of vir-  
tue.

There are hundreds of cities and  
towns that have been destroyed after  
being looted as Lille was looted; hun-  
dreds of towns where even the mate-  
rial of which they were built has been  
carried away that it might be used in  
the construction of fortifications be-  
hind which the German army might  
defend itself and its ill-gotten gains.

For all of these Germans should pay  
now, and for generations to come.  
No sympathetic pardon board should  
sit on Germany's case. No sentiment-  
alist should have a voice in deciding  
her punishment. There is no more,  
if as much, reason for leniency in fix-  
ing the punishment of Germany than  
there would be for leniency in fixing  
the punishment of the ruthless slayer of  
your son or your daughter. Germany  
must pay all that the present and fu-  
ture generations can pay, and she will  
even then have expiated her crime only  
in a small degree.

Any Demand Not Too Great.

I am sure I know the desire of the  
American people for fair play in all  
things, including the settlement with  
Germany. They would not wish to do  
the German people an injustice in the  
demand for reparation. As I rode mile  
after mile over the devastated fields of  
Belgium and northern France, as I  
passed through town after town that  
had been destroyed because of a man  
greedy for loot and world domination,  
I felt that could the American people  
but see the things I was seeing, they  
would feel as I felt, that any demand  
that might be made could not be un-  
fair. Could they have seen the ruins  
of the beautiful cities of Ypres, Ar-  
mentieres, La Bassée, Peronne, St.  
Quentin, Noyon, Lens and many hun-  
dreds of others, they, too, would  
say with one voice: "Germany must  
pay."

The boche will appeal, and in fact  
is appealing, for the sympathy of the



British Official Photograph of an Elaborate Mass of Machinery in a Lille  
Linen Mill That Was Completely Wrecked by the Germans.

time. They told me of another time  
when more than 10,000 boys of from  
fourteen to twenty years of age had  
been carried away to Germany. When  
I was in Lille on October 22 it had  
very few inhabitants except old peo-  
ple or very young children. Among  
the few exceptions were girls of from  
seventeen to twenty years of age nur-  
sing babies, which they told me were  
the offspring of German fathers, and  
the pathos of the situation of those  
young girls is something I shall never  
forget.

And this condition at Lille is the re-  
sult of German ambition for world  
domination, an ambition fostered  
among the German people through  
years of training, the ambition of a  
people whose boast has been that  
"might makes right."

I am sorry to say I have heard peo-  
ple attempt to excuse this looting of  
Lille on the ground that it could be  
shown to be a war measure—the need  
of Germany for this machinery and  
for the labor of the people deported  
to Germany. But these people cannot  
find any reasonable excuse for the war  
itself, a war that was started only for  
the selfish purpose of a selfish peo-  
ple.

Shall Germany not pay for this con-  
dition at Lille? Shall she not pay for  
the machinery that was carried away  
or destroyed, for the people that were  
deported? Shall she not pay for the  
years of idleness of these factories,  
for the years of idleness of the em-  
ployees denied the opportunity of pro-  
fitable employment? Shall she not pay  
for the markets that have been de-  
stroyed and which it will take years  
to re-establish if it can ever be done?

No, Germany will never be able to  
pay for all of it. She will never be  
able to pay, and no sum of money  
could pay for the anguish of those  
mothers who were forced to stand  
aside and watch their sons and daugh-  
ters carried away into virtual slavery.  
She will never be able to pay for the  
anguish, the wrecked lives, of those

world, but the boche is entitled to  
just the same degree of sympathy that  
the world accords to any other crim-  
inal. We feed and clothe the crim-  
inal that he may live to expiate his  
crime, and we will feed and clothe the  
German people that they may live to  
expiate their crime, and that after  
they have done that they may again  
be entitled to the place in the world's  
civilization that only those who are  
cleansed may occupy. Germany is en-  
titled to nothing more than this, and  
this is fair play.

## BRITISH HONDURAS HOT SPOT

Steam-Heating Plants and Heavy  
Overcoats Never in Demand in  
That Part of the Earth.

British Honduras keeps its Christ-  
mas in the shade. From its position,  
pretty near to the equator, and wedged  
in between Yucatan and Guatemala, it  
is always hot in that country, and  
especially so when it is midwinter  
with us. It is a land of costly woods,  
innumerable varieties of them, and  
of lovely flowers. It is one of the na-  
tive homes of hummingbirds and gar-  
gantuan butterflies. In fact, nature is  
rather more gaudy than neat in that  
part of the world. English people  
settled there from Jamaica as long  
ago as in 1637, but it was not until  
over a century later that treaty ar-  
rangements with Spain made their pos-  
session secure as still inhabitants of the  
British empire. A good deal of the  
country is marshland, but the Cock-  
comb mountains which run into Hon-  
duras from Guatemala are in places  
2,000 feet high, and wherever really  
dry land is found the ground is won-  
derfully fertile. Mahogany grows  
there to perfection, so does the log-  
wood used for dyeing, also bananas,  
plantains and coconuts. The capital,  
Belize, is the chief port of entry, and  
the center of the rubber industry,  
which depends upon regularly tended

## SEE CANADA LANDS

Inspection of Choice Farm Acres  
Will Be Profitable.

Cost Only a Trifle Compared to Pos-  
sible Benefit to Be Derived—"Ye  
Happy Fields, Unknown to Noise and  
Strife, The Kind Rewarders of In-  
dustrial Life"—John Gay.

There are thousands today looking  
for farms to buy, and with the hun-  
dreds of thousands of acres offered for  
sale, there is no lack of opportunities.  
But there are all classes of lands, good,  
bad, and indifferent, much of each.  
The government of the Dominion of  
Canada has no land for sale, but with-  
in the boundaries of the Dominion  
there are unlimited acres of choice  
land owned by railway and land com-  
panies and private individuals. It  
holds no brief for any, nor are any  
of them clients. But it is to the in-  
terest of the Dominion to have the hun-  
dreds of thousands of acres placed un-  
der cultivation, for every acre thus cul-  
tivated adds to the revenue which helps  
pay the government of the country. It  
is with the purpose of setting forth  
the agricultural advantages that Cana-  
da, especially Western Canada, pos-  
sesses, that attention is drawn to the  
fact. The purpose is to place before  
the reader truthful statements, and  
advise the prospective settler as to  
the necessity to investigate and in-  
spect, leaving to his own deduction the  
matter of his selection. Once he de-  
cides, the government will render him  
any further information necessary as  
to location, prices and value of land,  
and assist him in every way possible to  
become settled.

The cost of a trip to Western Cana-  
da, to any portion of the three prov-  
inces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and  
Alberta—specially indicated in this  
work, is but a trifle compared with the  
benefits that a personal inspection may  
give. Therefore the advice is to do so.  
Low rates on railways will be ar-  
ranged and every opportunity afforded  
for giving the country a thorough and  
careful examination. It may be that  
you wish an improved farm, all ready  
for occupation and cultivation; you  
may want raw prairie, which only re-  
quires plowing and the other prepara-  
tion necessary for a seed bed, leaving  
it to yourself to erect your buildings,  
sink your well, prepare your garden,  
and ascertain how close you are to  
school, church, town and market. You  
may wish to go into mixed farming,  
combining the raising of stock with  
the growing of grain. In this case you  
will look out for some shelter from  
sun, wind and storm, and want a farm  
a portion of which may be cultivated  
for grain, and pasture fields connected  
with it. You may make this out of  
the open level prairie, but you will do bet-  
ter to secure a partially wooded lot,  
where water and pasture are already  
at hand. You may wish to go into the  
raising of cattle, or sheep alone; then  
you will care less for the open prairie,  
but select something that may cost you  
less in the more northerly districts.  
No matter what you may want, unless  
it be land upon which to grow cotton,  
bananas or other tropical or semi-tropi-  
cal products, your inspection trip will  
reveal to you that Western Canada pos-  
sesses possibilities beyond which any  
literature you may read advises you.—  
Advertisement.

## PROPHETS WHO "MADE GOOD"

Not All Who Foretold Events of the  
Great War Lost Their Reputa-  
tion by the Act.

The late war and its end were sub-  
jects of such prophecy, and incidentally  
wrecked the reputation of many  
prophets. Glancing back over the last  
troubled year, we find, however, some  
forecasts that were too striking to be  
appreciated by the world, intent upon  
the intense business of warfare.

In Detroit, Mich., March 13, eight  
days before the big German drive be-  
gan, Sir John Fraser of London, said  
a drive on the western front would be  
disastrous to the side that took the  
offensive. It was, June 26 Julius B.  
Wood, Detroit News correspondent  
with the American forces, called that  
German prisoners were being encour-  
aged by the statement of officers that  
the war would end July 18, and that  
this date had made such an impres-  
sion on many units that, in case the  
war did not then end, they would re-  
fuse to fight any longer. July 18 Gen-  
eralissimo Foch launched his historical  
counter-offensive that won the war for  
the allies.

## Sword Deadlier Than Gun.

In spite of the long casualty lists of  
the present war, fought with all the  
frenzied contrivances of modern  
science, the destruction of life is not  
so great in proportion to earlier wars  
when soldiers fought hand-to-hand.  
The most deadly of all weapons was  
the Roman short sword. Caesar re-  
ported that, at the battle he fought  
near Namin, his soldiers slew 60,000  
of the Nervii. There were no wound-  
ed when the weapon was the short  
sword. As men began to fight at long-  
er range, the death lists grew shorter.  
It is an axiom of modern war that it  
costs a marksman his own weight in  
lead to kill one of the enemy.—Peo-  
ple's Home Journal.

To save gas, never light it until the  
dish to be cooked has been placed on  
the burner.

In order to win success a man must  
fall in love with his work.

## WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN

## A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to  
creak a little at the hinges. Motion is  
more slow and deliberate. "Not so young  
as I used to be" is a frequent and invel-  
come thought. Certain bodily functions  
upon which good health and good spirits  
so much depend, are impaired. The weak  
spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant  
symptoms show themselves. Painful and  
annoying complications in other organs  
arise. This is particularly true with el-  
derly people. If you only know how, this  
trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL  
Harlem Oil has been relieving the in-  
convenience and pain due to advancing  
years. It is a standard, old-time home  
remedy, and needs no introduction. It is  
now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules.  
These are easier and more pleasant to take  
than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of  
five drops. Take them just like you would  
any pill, with a small swallow of water.  
They sink into the system and throw off  
the poisons which are making you old be-  
fore your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheu-  
matism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones,  
gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an  
effective remedy for all diseases of the  
bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied  
organs.

GOLD MEDAL Harlem Oil Capsules  
cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood.  
They frequently ward off attacks of the  
dangerous and fatal diseases of the kid-  
neys. They have a beneficial effect, and  
often completely cure the diseases of the  
bodily organs, allied with the bladder and  
kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across  
the loins or with "simple" aches and pains  
in the back take warning, it may be the  
preliminary indication of some dreadful  
malady which can be warded off or cured  
if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box  
of GOLD MEDAL Harlem Oil Capsules.  
Money refunded if they do not help you.  
Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure,  
original imported Harlem Oil Capsules.  
Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

## For Hygienic Reasons.

Teacher (reading)—Water, water ev-  
erywhere and not a drop to drink.  
Why was that so, Bobby?

Bobby—Because there were no indi-  
vidual drinking cups.—Boston Evening  
Transcript.

For a disordered liver, take Gar-  
field Tea, the Herb Laxative. All  
druggists.—Adv.

## Extravagant Tastes.

Would-be Contributor—Can you use a  
poem on "Our Daily Bread?"

Editor (without looking up)—No;  
what we want on our daily bread is  
butter.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking  
May Apple. Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar  
pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

## Had Reason.

"What made the witness so mad on  
the stand?" "I guess it was the cross-  
examination."

All doctors are glad to welcome  
those who do not come well.

Large scandals often grow from  
small talk.

## It Wasn't Bridge.

"How does Mr. Wombat play  
bridge?"

"I never saw him play bridge."

"Why, he was your partner only just  
now."

"True, but he appeared to be playing  
some game of his own invention. I  
couldn't fathom what it was."—Louis-  
ville Courier-Journal.

## His Facial Handicap.

Homeleigh—"I told my barber to order  
a new mug for me." Smart—"I  
don't blame you, with that one."

Pythagoras, when he was asked  
what time was, answered that it was  
the soul of this world.—Platonic Questions.

To polish eyeglasses: Rub with fin-  
ger tips moistened with soft soap,  
then rub in usual way.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 4-1919.

Swift & Company's  
1918 Earnings

## How They Affected You

During the twelve months  
ended Nov. 2, 1918 (its fiscal  
year), Swift & Company trans-  
acted the largest volume of busi-  
ness on the smallest margin of  
profit in its history.

Profits of the meat business—under  
regulations of the United States Food  
Administration—were limited to a  
maximum of 9 per cent on capital  
employed but not to exceed 2½ cents  
per dollar of sales.

Swift & Company in the regulated  
departments earned 7.57 per cent on  
capital employed and 2.04 cents per  
dollar of sales, out of which had to be  
paid interest on borrowed money and  
taxes. Here is how these earnings  
affect you.

## Live-Stock Raiser—

Swift & Company killed 14,948,000  
head of livestock, which weighed  
alive, 4,971,500,000 pounds.

Swift & Company made a profit of  
only a fraction of a cent per pound  
liveweight.

## Consumer—

The sales of our meat departments  
were 4,012,579,000 pounds on which  
our earnings were less than ½ cent  
per pound.

The per capita consumption of meat  
in the United States is given as 170  
pounds. If a consumer purchased only  
Swift & Company's products he would  
contribute only about 78 cents a year,  
or 1½ cents a week as profit to the  
company.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.





## ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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TELEPHONE 149-J

## Two Years More to Spend It All

From every section of the country comes a demand for retrenchment in government expenditures, but the demand meets no sympathetic response in official circles in Washington. Bureaucracy at the National Capital will never be willing to go back to the former scale of public expenditures, extravagant though it was. During the war the various departments, bureaus and commissions have had immense appropriations which they could expend with a large degree of discretion, and they like the sensation of spending freely.

It will be remembered that the campaigns of 1911 and 1913 the Democrats made a strong issue of the charge of extravagance against the Republicans. It was partly on that issue that the Democrats carried the house and later carried the senate and the Presidency. But promised economy was never fulfilled. From the very start of Democratic administration there was an increase in expenditures and an extravagance that no Republican administration ever permitted to exist. To take care of "deserving Democrats" was the first care of the Wilson administration. Fitness for an appointment was one of the last considerations.

The reason for the orgy of extravagance is not far to seek. The Democratic party is dominated by the Southern representation, the South pays a small proportion of the Federal taxes, hence the dominant members felt under no danger of being called to account for waste of public funds. Northern Democrats, particularly Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who was chairman of the appropriation committee until he resigned in December, 1917, made some effort to check the expenditures, but without avail. Even a democrat who is inclined to treat public funds as a trust is powerless when the South is in control, as it always is when the Democrats have a majority.

But the extravagance of the Democrats up to the entrance of the United States into the war was niggardliness compared with the manner in which money was thrown away when the war furnished an excuse and a cloak for expenditures almost unrestricted in character and unlimited in amount. Whatever a bureau head wanted, he ordered. The usual formalities were abandoned and a phone order or a personal order was all that was required. Prices were of no importance whatever. Because criticism of expenditures could be denounced as an effort to "hamper the President in the prosecution of the war," there was almost utter disregard of cost or necessity. With billions being appropriated, everybody talked in terms of millions. Departments and bureaus that would have asked for thousands of dollars for a given purpose under ordinary conditions, wanted millions. Not to talk in terms of millions was to be a "piker."

The result is that officialdom at the national capital has become accustomed to extravagant ways and will never consent to go back to former restrictions. Getting appropriations in a "lump sum," which can be expended in the discretion of the department, has become so common that any effort on the part of Congress to place limitations upon expenditures will be resented as an intrusion upon the prerogatives of the bureaucrats. Men who have become accustomed to have government automobiles call at their residences in the morning and wait until they are ready to go to their offices, will never be willing to ride down town on a street car. Officials who have had a multitude of clerks at their beck and call will never again be willing to get along with the number really required to do the work.

There is only one way that even a measure of former economy will be established—and that is by the ousting of the men who have become intoxicated with the spirit of extravagance, and the substitution of men who have had the management of private business and have become accustomed to conducting their affairs on business principles.

## Married Men Read This.

A translator of the Bible into the New Guinea tongue varied a proper idiom for the phrase, "Far be it from me to do this thing." He consulted a learned native, who replied, "I understand. We have the precise idiom; we say: 'May I speak to my mother-in-law before I will do this thing.' That sounded rather like a joke to the translator, but it wasn't, for in that land of strange taboos, one of the unpardonable sins is for a man to open his lips to his wife's mother."—Boston Transcript.

## Spectacles on Potato.

A speckled potato has been lifted an allotment holder on the Trade estate at Newport, Monmouth, road. The bridge of the spectacles in the middle of the potato, are it is embedded. The glasses unbroken, but the steel frame, also as rusted.

## Silvered Plate-Glass.

Silvered plate glass with beveled edges, sometimes with little figures cut on the surfaces in lengths, were first made in Venice. For many years these mirrors were of small dimensions, five feet being the largest. Indeed, till late in the seventeenth century large looking glasses were made up of several separate pieces, the divisions between the plates being covered by subordinated lengths of gilt moldings within the general frame. Louis XV covered the walls of his great Salle at Versailles with looking-glass panels.

## Baker's Dozen.

Years ago when a heavy penalty was inflicted for short weight, it was customary for bakers to give a surplus number of loaves, called "bakers' dozen," to avoid risk of fine. The thirteenth was known as the "vanity loaf." It is said.

ALLEGED DESERTER  
HAD LED GAY LIFE

Arrested in Alabama While Wearing Uniform of First Lieutenant of Army.

Birmingham, Ala.—Private Guy O. Herron, an alleged deserter from Battery A, Ninth field artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has been arrested by special agents of the department of justice. On information given by Harry Goldstein, superintendent of a detective agency, Herron was wearing the uniform of a first lieutenant at the time of his arrest and is alleged to have a number of aliases and to have cashed bogus checks in the various cities he has visited amounting to approximately \$2,000.

When he was brought to the office of the department of justice he confessed and told of the wonderful way he had been entertained in cities he had visited among them being New



Is Alleged to Have a Number of Aliases.

York, Newark, Baltimore, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Raleigh, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, Hammond, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Birmingham. In every city he is alleged to have cashed bogus checks and to have assumed the names of Capt. Henry M. Willis, Capt. George E. Williams, Lieut. Harry H. Richards, Harry H. Murray and Samuel M. Kinney.

He said he was glad he had been caught as he was tired of eluding the officers, and even if he did have to put up some time he had had his fling. He has been away from camp since August 20, and has spent every cent of the money secured, as he has been stopping at the best hotels in the cities he visited. He was placed in the county jail and officials at Fort Sill were notified.

HOLDUP VICTIM LEFT  
UNDERWEAR AND SHOES

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Wleczynski is all out of luck. He was all dressed up in his regular "Sunday clothes" and was walking down a dark street when two men stepped out and took away his \$150. Not content with "breaking" him, they then ordered him to undress, and when they left Joe didn't have coat, pants, vest, hat or overcoat. It was a chilly walk home, down dark alleys and behind buildings, according to his complaint to the police.

## PENCIL SAVES LIFE OF BOY

Bullet From .22-Caliber Rifle Is Stopped by Metal Case—Boys Were Playing War Game.

Des Moines, Ia.—A metal lead pencil in his pocket stopped a bullet and probably saved the life of Glen Catlin, twelve-year-old son of Reverend Catlin of Council Bluffs during a war game here. Several boys had built a cave in the outskirts of town and while young Catlin was advancing to the cave Eddie Emig, fourteen, who was standing guard, fired a .22-caliber rifle in the general direction from which the Catlin boy was advancing. The bullet tore a button off his coat and was stopped by the pencil.

## MOUSE PLAYS PART IN SUIT

Second Cook Fell and Injured Himself While Being Chased by Chef With Rodent in Hand.

Kansas City, Mo.—A mouse plays an important part in a suit for damages filed by Pearl Smith, formerly employed as second cook of the Western Union Telegraph company, against the company. Miss Smith, employed in the company's kitchen, declares in her suit that the chef found a mouse in a garbage can. He proceeded to chase the second cook with the mouse in his hand. In trying to escape, she declares, she fell and injured herself. Three thousand dollars' damages is asked of the company.

Why Meat Prices Vary  
in Different Stores

Prime steers	.....	\$19.50@20.25
Good to choice steers	.....	17.50@18.55
Common to medium steers	.....	16.00@17.25
Yearlings, fair to fancy	.....	16.00@19.50
Fat cows and heifers	.....	8.50@15.35
Canning cows and heifers	.....	7.50@8.25
Dolls, plain to best	.....	6.50@12.50
Foot to fancy calves	.....	5.50@11.75
Western range steers	.....	12.00@18.00

These newspaper quotations represent live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt.—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

Why this variation in price?

Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

These facts explain:

- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
- 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
- 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



## THAT IS AMERICA!

Splendid Work in France Typical of Country.

Returned Soldier Tells Something of Wonderful Doings in Which Every Citizen of Our Great Republic May Have Pride.

A soldier of the expeditionary force conversed with us the other night. He had been shot half to pieces. Never again will he be the same lad of swinging gait and vibrant life who went out for us. Yet the spirit of him was untouched.

As he talked he suddenly lifted the veil between us and far-off coasts—we saw France.

From a port that had no docks of importance before the war we saw extend the new American-built wharves; mile on mile. Great ships were swinging in on hurrying tides. Thousands of men, many of them black giants from the South, the physical equals of any that ever bowed to labor, swarmed around them. Mountains of supplies towered on every side.

From those great docks ran a four-track railroad; heavy steel rails, heavy-timbered roadbed, rock ballast, steel clamped, graded perfectly, 400 miles across France to the roaring guns. Half way across that land the trucks were only two. No passenger station on that line—only the American highway for fighting millions, going up to battle, and their supply depots.

Every ounce of that metal, made in America, dug out of our hills by men like those of New Hampshire, was smelted and forged and rolled and beaten to our uses and set down by the million tons in far-off places.

On that road ran cars upon which could have been laid two or three of the lesser cars of the European lands. On it ran locomotives such as the world never saw, save in America. Their monstrous forms towered above the heads of the peoples of all the

earth, who stopped, half in terror, as the great machines rolled by, their ponderous drive wheels dwarfing the engineers that worked about them when they rested.

As he talked, this broken-bodied, whole-spirited soldier told of his return from the field. How he was rattled and bumped; and wrenched and jarred as he went over the lightly built railway in the hospital train. Then there was a change. He felt the bump and pull of an American locomotive, felt the solidity of rock under his tortured body; the smooth rolling of wheels not to be mistaken; the localized, unswerving soul of America in unbending rails beneath the mighty engine and the swiftly running cars. The landscape began to flash by as by magic. "Then," he said, "I knew I was all right. Something had got hold of me."

That is America. The soldier that no wounds could dismay; the solid rock, the wonderful creation that made not only the highway for our power but the foundation of our free republic.

As this shattered but strong-spirited lad told of the tranquility that came with the bump and pull of an American locomotive, our hearts were stirred. Who of us has not waited with bated breath, the pitcher tumbling the ball meanwhile, to see one of our mighty locomotives go thundering past our improvised diamond? It was more than a locomotive—it was a symbol. Perhaps we did not fathom the symbolism of it, but we felt it. Here, at last, is the interpretation, brought home by a soldier of the Union that in no small part has been made great by the vision, the daring, and the downright work that conquered the wilderness, crossed the eastern mountains, swept over the prairies, mastered other and mightier mountains, linked the sunrise coast to that of the sunset of steel, and converted a continent into a neighborhood by the American locomotive, brother of the one that picked up our wounded soldier and made him feel that "something had got hold of him." That "something" had got hold of the world.—Manchester Union.

Daily Thought.  
A little wind blows, much puts out the fire—Hobart.

## MICKIE SAYS

NO, MUM! THE EDITOR AINT IN! NOPE, WE DIDN'T KNOW NUTHIN' ABOUT IT. IS IT A BOYER A GURL? WELL, WHY DIDN'T YA PHONE US ABOUT IT? WE DO THE BEST WE KIN, BUT WE AINT NO MIND READERS NER NUTHIN' AN' SOMETIMES WE MISS AN ITEM. YES'N, WE'RE ALWAYS GLAD TO GIT KEMS OVER THE PHONE. THANK YOU—G'B'N!

Federal  
Electric  
Washing  
Machines

The time spent in doing the family washing—they cut it to a fraction. The labor—they get rid of that entirely.

Sold  
on  
Monthly  
Payments

They use about five cents worth of electricity in handling the job for the average family. Figure that against the wages of a laundress—if you can get one.

Demonstration at our  
Sales Rooms  
Public Service Co.  
OF NORTHERN ILL.



P. B. JOHNSON  
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the best prices. Farm sales specialty. For dates, this office, or Phone 111 Zion City, Ill.

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Loan and Diamond Jewellers. Diamonds, watches and jewelry at less than cost price you pay regular.

24 North Dearborn Chicago

## J. L. REDDIN, V.M.

Veterinary Surgeon  
Calls Answer promptly

Phones Antioch, Ill.

Local, Ill.



## Local and Personal Happenings

Nels Spangard is quite seriously ill with pneumonia.

Miss Marie Johnson of Chicago spent Sunday at her home here.

Miss Viola Kuhaupt of Milwaukee spent over Sunday with her parents at this place.

Miss Lillian Baethke was the guest of Miss Viola Kuhaupt at her home here over Sunday.

Mrs. Ada Overton of Chicago spent over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ches. Lux at this place.

Lee Strang was in attendance at the funeral of his uncle, Robert Hook, in Waukegan on Friday of last week.

Mrs. Lee Miedendorf entertained her mother, Mrs. Richardson of Lake Forest, the latter part of the past week.

Mrs. Jos. Panowski will entertain the Thimble Club at her home, Friday afternoon, Jan. 24. Everybody invited.

Miss Mary Pollock and young lady friend of Chicago spent Sunday at the home of Rav. S. E. Pollock at this place.

Lloyd Billett has received an honorable discharge from the U. S. army and returned here the latter part of the past week.

The Girl Scouts will give a play at the high school on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, entitled "In the Spring, a Young Man's Fancy."

Lotus Camp M. W. A., will initiate four candidates at a special meeting which will be held Saturday evening. They also have prospects for three more new members.

The Euchre party given at the home of Mrs. Eugene Sheehan, Saturday evening, Jan. 18, by the ladies of St. Peter's parish was well attended and a financial success.

There will be a dance in the Antioch opera house Saturday evening, Feb. 1. Music by Morrell's orchestra. Tickets \$1.00. Supper extra. Everyone come and have a good time.

The primary department of the M. E. Sunday School will give an entertainment in the M. E. church, Friday evening Jan. 31, for the purpose of procuring equipment for this newly organized department. Tickets 15 cents.

The annual installation of the officers of Antioch Chapter O. E. S., is to take place this (Thursday) evening. Associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Vivian Scott of Chicago, is expected to be present.

Automobile license fees for Lake County last year totaled \$30,545.99 according to a report just made public by Louis L. Emerson, secretary of state, showing the contribution made to the Good Roads fund by automobile owners during the year.

The basket ball game at the high school last Friday evening resulted in a complete victory for the home teams. Antioch first defeated Wilmet first in a score of 26 to 7. The Antioch second defeated the Wilmet second by a score of 35 to 9.

One of the residents of our village, a man having seen a flock of wild geese flying in a north easterly direction about five o'clock Monday afternoon. Will some weather prognosticator forward and tell us what the conditions are when geese are seen flying north on the twentieth of Jan.

A regular meeting Tuesday evening the Court of Honor installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Chancellor, W. E. Drom; Vice Chancellor, Cora Burke; Chaplain, Maudie; Recorder, A. G. Watson; Conductor, Nellie Haynes; Guard, Mary Ann; Sentinel, M. M. Burke; Director, M. Haynes.

How's of crooks upknowingly saved a young girl from becoming the wife of an old man she hates is shown in the detail at the Majestic theatre (Friday) where petite Ella Hall appearing Priscilla Dean will appear in "Which Woman?" a Bluebird Photo drama with love and intrigue (plete with human interest. Don't it.

## PIA TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about one month. If you want me for phone.

EA. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Waukegan, Ill. Phone 1154. Radio Tuning \$3.00

## FARM LA FOR SALE

Missouri Iowa land for sale. particulars address.

C. LIGER, Clio, Iowa.

See Ella Hall at the Majestic Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hills on Monday a boy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hawkins on Wednesday a son.

The Antioch Basket Ball team will play at Libertyville Friday evening.

C. F. Richards was in attendance at the grain show at Libertyville Wednesday.

Mrs. S. E. Pollock was called to Beloit Sunday evening by the serious illness of her sister-in-law.

Mrs. A. Hove attended the funeral of her nephew Frank Crutcher at New Munster, Wednesday.

Mrs. John Johnson of Kenosha is spending the latter part of the week with her parents here.

Mrs. Harry Beebe visited Tuesday and Wednesday at Libertyville with Mrs. Joseph Kehout.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harrison and daughter and Gordon Smook were Burlington ciders Saturday evening.

Twenty miners fail to test Wm. Farnum in the 1918 version of "The Plunderer" at the Majestic next Wednesday.

Mrs. Lee Strang entertained her nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Barnett of Brookings, S. D. the latter part of the week.

Mable Stickles returned home from the Wesley hospital Sunday. She is recovering quite nicely from the effects of her recent operation.

William Farnum will be seen at the Majestic theatre next Wednesday in "The Plunderer." This play deals with the gold fields and is one of Mr. Farnum's biggest successes. Admission 11 and 17 cents.

Wm. Farnum in "The Plunderer" at the Majestic next Wednesday. See the bitter battle for gold and the love of a clever girl. Those who love to see fine, clean pictures should not fail to see this one. It is one of the reasons why Farnum has so many followers. Be there.

Holly Used as Symbol. It was usual at Roman weddings to present the bride with a wreath of holly, significant of the warmest congratulations. In India and Persia the followers of Zoroaster, the founder of fire worship, soaked pieces of holly bark in water and threw the infusion in the faces of newly born babies, believing this will insure them prosperity and safety in this world.

Another One Settled. Yes, little, it is perfectly proper for a gentleman to remove his hat on entering a house. A great many husbands have become confused on this point. It appears, as they will often-times remove their shoes on entering their homes, especially if the hour be rather late. This, of course, is a conservation measure of questionable value.—Indianapolis Star.

Cleaning Aluminum. Aluminum articles are very difficult to clean so that they will have a bright appearance. This is particularly the case with painted or frosted ware. To restore the pieces to brilliancy, you should place them for some time in water that has been slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.

Indirect Action. Said the almost philosopher, "It may sound like a paradox, but when a fellow has a weight lifted off his mind it makes his heart light."

## Automobile Painting

Now is the time to have your auto painted. First class work. Prices right.

JOHN TRAYNOR,

Phone 144-w At Edgar's Garage Antioch, Ill.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR" CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL C. NIEMAN, Maker Phone Canal 4478 OFFICE 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

Coming to the Majestic Theda Bara in "The Two Orphans."

A. J. Harrison and family motored to Waukegan Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fowles on Tuesday of this week a girl.

Saturday at the Majestic Ella Hall and Priscilla Dean in "Which Woman?"

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Grice will attend the funeral of George Grice at Aurora tomorrow (Friday).

"Wolves of the Border" at the Majestic Sunday. A great Western play with a thrill a minute. Lets go.

Miss Addie Schaffer will close her millinery parlor this week, until the arrival of her new spring stock.

I have applications for auto, chauffeur and dealers license. Get in early and get a low number. J. C. James.

Good in Strawberry Wine.

Regarded medicinally, strawberry wine is held to be superior to grape wine. Spanish doctors who have investigated the matter report that strawberry wine gives the greater strength to a weakened constitution. The strawberry wine industry is said to be assuming some importance in Spain.

## CLASSIFIED

## DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Home made sgrum, at \$1.40 a gallon. Wm. Hillebrand.

FOR SALE—A farm of 60 acres in Village of Antioch. Inquire of C. S. Richards. 6w15.

FOR SALE—Two Poland China boars. Weight about 180 pounds. W. E. Drom, Antioch.

FOR SALE—Cord wool or wood in blocks, also oak posts, reasonable price. H. H. Tower, Lake Villa, Ill. 4w16.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Weber, Lake Villa, Ill. Phone No. 133J2.

FOR Rent—House with city water, good eastern, cellar and large garden on North Main street. Inquire of Mrs. E. Gubbon.

FOR SALE—About 35 grade Shropshire ewes. Bred to full blood Shropshire ram. F. W. Hatch, Phone 164R2. 3w18.

FOR SALE—1 two year old Graton colt, 1 light milk wagon, 1 single harness. Inquire of Jos. Pester, Lake Villa, Ill. 18w2.

FOR SALE—Clean, bright barley of high yielding variety, good for seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Albert E. Jack, phone Millburn Farmers line.

FOR SALE—Two Guernsey cows, one soon fresh, and one Holstein and Guernsey yearling heifer. Inquire of J. Phelps, Antioch, R. D. 2.

FOR SALE—9 work horses, 1 imported Belgium stud, 3 driving horses, Guernsey bull calves. Apply to J. Grimshaw, O. W. Lehman farm, Lake Villa, Ill. 16w2.

FOR RENT—A farm of 141 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles west of Lake Villa, Ill., known as the Edwin Wilton farm. Inquire or address Chas. C. Wilton, Salem, Wis., Route No. 29, box 18. 2w20.

FOR RENT—Seven room house on Johnson street, city water, electric lights, good drainage, good large barn, large lot with good garden room. House cleaned and ready for occupancy. Rent reasonable. Inquire of W. R. Williams.

The London Times.

The London Times was founded on January 1, 1788, by John Walter, who started a small newspaper, originally called The Daily Universal Register, the first number of which was issued on January 1, 1788. This was really, though not in name, the first number of The Times. The 540th number, which appeared on January 1, 1788, was for the first time entitled The Times, or Daily Universal Register, but the second title was dropped on March 15 of that year, since which the paper has been known as The Times.

To Keep Pens From Corroding.

Steel pens are destroyed by corrosion from acid in the ink. Put in the ink some nalls or old steel pens, and the acid will exhaust itself on them, and the pen in use will not corrode.

Paraffin Replaces Oil.

Paraffin for oiling wood-working tools is preferable to oil or grease. It costs little, is easily applied, and may be carried in one's pocket unaprotected.

## Master's Sale

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss  
COUNTY OF LAKE }

In the Circuit Court of Lake County in Chancery.

William Wlenke, Complainant, vs. Jay R. Cribb, Defendant.

General No. 9255.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1918, I, Alexander F. Beaubien, Master in Chancery, of the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, will on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1919, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County and State aforesaid, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situated in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, to wit:

Lot number two (2) in block number two (2) in Chinn and Burke's Addition to the Village of Antioch, being a subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section eight (8), Township forty-six (46) North, Range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian as recorded in the recorder's office of Lake County, Illinois, on Plat Book B, on page 44, situated in the County of Lake, State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, January 9th, A. D. 1919.  
Alexander F. Beaubien,  
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois.  
E. E. Runyard, Complainant's Solicitor

## Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss  
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Mary Skirmont, vs. Peter Skirmont.

In Chancery No. 9567.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Peter Skirmont, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway,

Clerk.  
Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane,  
Complainant's Solicitor.

## Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss  
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Louis E. Christiansen vs. Sarah Christiansen.

In Chancery No. 9566.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Sarah Christiansen, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway,

Clerk.  
Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane,  
Complainant's Solicitor.

Makes Your Breakfast Taste Better

YOUR breakfast tastes better when you use Klenzo. Get a tube to try.



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TOOTH PASTE  
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At Keulman's Jewelry Store Antioch, Ill.

Sequoit Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communication the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. F. B. HUBER, Sec'y. FRANK KANLIK, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFEILDT, W. M. IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R

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Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business  
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We have the Cheapest and Best Silo on the market

House Moving  
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ZION INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES  
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W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. O.

INGALLS BROS.  
OPTOMETRISTS  
Graduates of McCormick Optical College

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## PEACE CONGRESS IS OPENED FORMALLY BY M. POINCARE

Most Notable Gathering the World  
Has Ever Known Begins  
With Ceremony.

### LEMCENCEAU CHAIRMAN ON WILSON'S NOMINATION

Smoking of the World is the Business of the Greatest Conference of Statesmen Ever Assembled—Expressions of Lasting Friendship Mark the Addresses of the Leaders.

Jan. 18.—President Poincaré opened the peace conference at three o'clock in the Hall of the Clock at the Hotel d'Orsay with an address, saying that the plenipotentiaries to the full fruits of victory and seek not but justice—territorial, financial and economic—in settling the peace at the peace table. He dwelt on the league of nations and the hope of a just and lasting peace against the star wars.

His address, which were conducted by the French premier, as permanent chairman of the conference; an address of welcome by the president of the French republic, Raymond Poincaré; speeches by President Wilson, Senator Lloyd George, and Baron Sonnenschein, were characterized by expressions of lasting friendship and the determination of the various nations to come to an amicable understanding with each other to the problems to be decided at the conference.

It was exactly 3:00 o'clock when M. Poincaré began his address and the peace congress came into being. President Wilson stood immediately at his right and stood attentively. M. Poincaré spoke in an earnest, easy manner, without dramatic effect. He said, in part:

**President Poincaré's Address.**  
"Gentlemen, France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than a thousand years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the spirit of the allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives."

"Permit me to see in your decision the hinge of all the nations that you represent toward a country which, more than any other, has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the heaviest tribute to death."

**Guilt of Enemy Proved.**  
"France has borne these enormous sacrifices although she had not the slightest responsibility for the catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of a share in the crime which has led to this unprecedented disaster."

"It gives you the authority to give a peace of justice to the nations of the peoples of whom you are delegates has had any part in this justice. Humanity can place in you because you are not those who have outraged the law of humanity."

"We have no need of further information of special inquiries into the drama which has just unfolded before us. The truth, bathed in the light of the sun, has already escaped from the archives. The premeditated crime of the war is today clearly proven."

"The nations entered the war successively, but came one and all to the help of the right. And what shines of the solemn resolutions taken by the United States in the spirit, under the auspices of its president, Mr. Wilson, who happily to greet here in the name of France and of Italy, will be to say so, gentlemen, in the name of the nations represented in you?"

"It is not only to protect itself from the flames of German megalomania that the United States equipped and created immense armies, sea and above all, to defend an old liberty over which it saw the shadow of the imperial eagle casting further every day. America, daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the nation of thralldom and to save civilization."

**Miscellaneous Full Fruits.**  
"In the list of justice and peace it now rests upon you to reap from this victory full fruits."

"The allies which has united us during the war has enabled us to

win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty."

"You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice, justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems. But justice is not a word, it does not submit to injustice. What it demands first, when it has been violated, is restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulating this lawful claim it obeys neither hatred nor an instinctive or thoughtless desire for reprisals. It pursues a twofold object—to give to each his due and not to encourage crime through leaving it unpunished."

"What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty and effective guarantees against an active return of the spirit by which they are prompted."

**Justice Demands Reparation.**  
"What justice banishes is the dream of conquest and imperialism, contempt for national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between states as though peoples were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game. The time is no more when diplomats could meet to redraw with authority the map of the empires on the corner of a table."

"If you are to remake the map of the world it is in the name of the peoples and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves and to reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate."

"While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great allied powers, establish a general league of nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the right of peoples."

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you gentlemen to your grave deliberations and declare the conference of Paris open."

As M. Poincaré closed he turned to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and then withdrew, greeting each delegation as he retired.

**Nominations Are Made.**  
President Wilson rose as M. Poincaré made his exit. "It gives me great pleasure," he said, "to propose as permanent chairman of the conference M. Clemenceau."

President Wilson spoke in conversational voice, which, however, carried throughout the chamber as he paid eloquent tribute to the French premier.

Premier Lloyd George seconded the nomination, and Baron Sonnenschein added Italy's tribute, whereupon the election of M. Clemenceau as presiding officer was made unanimous.

**"Will Part as Friends."**  
As M. Clemenceau ended his address of acceptance he turned first to President Wilson and bowed his thanks, then to Mr. Lloyd George for the tribute he had paid him. It was not alone a tribute to him, he said, but to France.

"We have come together as friends," he exclaimed, "we must leave this hall as friends!"

"The league of nations will be placed at the head of the order of the day of the next full session," M. Clemenceau announced. He paused for further suggestions of business and, as none was made, he declared the session adjourned.

It was 4:30 o'clock, and the opening session had lasted one hour and a half. No exact time was fixed for the re-assembling of the full session of the conference, as that awaits the call of the supreme council of the five great powers, which probably will meet Monday morning.

**President Wilson's Address.**  
President Wilson, nominating Premier Clemenceau for permanent chairman of the allied peace conference, said:

"Mr. Chairman—It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference, Mr. Clemenceau, the president of the council."

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man."

"France deserves the precedence not only because we are meeting at her capital and because she has undergone some of the most tragic suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the center of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned."

"It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has

so often centered here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference—because there is a song in which this is the supreme conference of the history of mankind."

"More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cynicism. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place."

"But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the line of steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of Mr. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him."

**The Goal of Achievement.**  
"Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set towards the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, that we are in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to their happiness and contentment and prosperity of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity."

"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that Mr. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this conference."

**Address of Lloyd George.**  
Seconding the nomination, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, said in part:

"I count it not merely a pleasure but a great privilege that I should be expected, on behalf of the British empire delegates, to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for this reason which he has so eloquently given expression to: as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy Mr. Clemenceau was a compelling and conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France."

"Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years. I have attended many conferences with Mr. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring, and the most youthful figure there has been that of Mr. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness; he has had the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is indeed the 'grand young man' of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in this great conference that is to settle the peace of the world."

**Reply by Clemenceau.**  
Premier Clemenceau in reply to the honor conferred on him said, in part:

"You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen, who have just spoken, have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious president of the United States, and to the prime minister of Great Britain, for the words I have just heard from their lips."

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow me the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts."

"President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time, in fact, that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth."

**Must Insure World Safety.**  
"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation—not only the material reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due to us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace, and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next."

"The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to act swiftly and well."

country will conform with those of the others—in other words, that there should be a compact of give and take."

As to indemnities, Great Britain, expects to enter a pool with other nations.

In addition to the league of nations, one of the great things which Great Britain hopes will grow out of the peace conference is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great importance is attached to this.

## UNITED STATES GOES BONE-DRY AS OLD NEBRASKA GETS ON

Thirty-Sixth State to Ratify the  
Anti-Liquor Constitutional  
Amendment.

### CHANCE TRAFFIC WILL MEET DEATH ON JULY 1

Fate Depends on Signing of Peace  
Pact—Text of Amendment Forbids  
Manufacture, Sale or Transportation  
of Intoxicants in the U. S. or Ter-  
ritories.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Ratification of the federal Constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action permanently to stop the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Minnesota, making 30 states in all which have approved a dry America.

**These States Voted Dry.**  
Mississippi, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Washington, Arkansas, North Carolina, Iowa, New Hampshire, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Ohio, Idaho, Tennessee, Illinois, Alabama, Colorado, Utah, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Arizona, Florida, Oklahoma, West Virginia, California, Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

**Dry Nation on July 1.**

Under the terms of the amendment, the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed.

Under the war-time measure, exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

**No Formal Notice Needed.**  
Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the Constitution now that 30 states have ratified it or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when each state has certified its action to the secretary of state led to a search for precedent, which showed that the only two amendments ratified in the last half century providing for income taxes and direct election of senators were considered effective immediately the thirty-sixth state had taken affirmative action.

Senator Sheppard, author of the prohibition amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact January 10, 1920.

**Only Fourteen States Certify.**  
Only 14 of the states have certified their action to the state department. The vote of the Mississippi legislature, the first to act, has not been received at the state department.

Proclamation of the ratification of a new amendment is made, but this was said to be a formality and not a requisite part of changing the Constitution.

New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment will also have to be passed by congress.

**Expect Little Idleness.**  
Only a minimum of unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in distilleries and breweries.

More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through state action or local option elections. Until recently the movement of limited quantities of liquor for personal use was permitted in dry territory, but the Supreme court ruled several days ago that the Reed "bone dry" amendment made such traffic illegal.

**Mississippi Was First.**

The resolution providing for the federal amendment was passed by the

United States senate, 65 to 20, on August 1, 1917, and by the house, 282 to 128, on December 17, 1917. Mississippi was the first state to ratify the amendment, its legislature acting on January 8, 1918. The text of the amendment follows:

"Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

"Section 2—The congress and the several states shall have a concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

"Section 3—This article shall be operative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress."

**Question as to Effective Date.**

Washington, Jan. 17.—A question as to the effective date of the prohibition amendment was raised when news came that the thirty-sixth state had voted ratification, by a statement of Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the resolution, that the country would go dry one year from January 10. Other students of the question held that ratification would not be completed until one year from formal certification by the thirty-sixth state.

Prohibition leaders regard the effective date as a matter of small moment, however, inasmuch as country-wide prohibition is ordered July 1 by the war measure passed by congress to conserve grains. That measure remains in force until after demobilization of the military forces is completed, which many think will not be before the Constitutional amendment is operative.

**U. S. First Permanently Dry.**  
The United States is the first great nation to enact a permanent prohibition measure. With the outbreak of the war Russia stopped the sale of intoxicants by imperial order. France adopted a stringent regulatory policy and other countries did likewise, but none of them took legislative action to stop the sale of liquors forever.

The war gave the prohibition movement overwhelming impetus and its leaders found little difficulty in getting through congress the resolution submitting the Constitutional amendment as well as various temporary restrictions. By executive proclamation the manufacture of all malt beverages, including so-called "near beers," was stopped at the beginning of this year.

Enormous revenues derived by the federal government from taxes on manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks will be cut off by prohibition. It is planned to raise \$450,000,000 this year by beverage taxes. In peace times the amount was less, but still ran into the hundreds of millions.

**What Act Means.**  
A bulletin was issued from National Anti-Saloon league headquarters, which declared that ratification of the prohibition amendment becomes operative one year from January 10. "Congress is given notice that it is its duty to enact a federal prohibition law."

"The wet states are notified to enact prohibition laws in harmony with the federal amendment."

"The dry states will retain and strengthen their laws, if needed."

"Federal and state authorities will have concurrent power to enact and enforce laws in their respective jurisdictions."

The 25 prohibition and Anti-Saloon league organizations, the statement says, have agreed upon the bone-dry federal act to be presented to congress. Tentatively they will include the following:

Appointment of federal law enforcement commissioners with adequate power to secure enforcement of the act.

Conferring power on this commissioner to prescribe rules and regulations for the manufacture and distribution of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for nonprohibited purposes.

Fixing of adequate penalties for violations of the act.

The sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, exportation and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes to be prohibited.

All intoxicating liquors illegally possessed, manufactured or sold and all implements used in their illegal manufacture to be considered contraband.

Distillers Will Export Stocks.

New York, Jan. 17.—Distilling interests of the country, anticipating enforcement of nation-wide prohibition a year hence, have completed plans for the conversion of their manufacturing plants and for export of the whiskeys and other spirits now in bond, Norman R. Sterne, president of the Trans-Oceanic Commercial corporation, newly organized export subsidiary of the distillers' Securities corporation, declared here.

## GERMAN BALLOTS BEAT BOLSHEVIKI

Vote in First Election Upset to  
the Socialists, Says  
Report.

### RETURNS STILL INCOMPLETE

On the Face of the News From Berlin  
It Appears Terrorism Has Gone  
Down Under a Landslide for  
the Moderates.

Copenhagen, Jan. 22.—On the face of all news from Berlin terrorism in Germany went down to ignominious defeat under a landslide of votes for the moderates in Sunday's election for the national constituent assembly.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Twenty-four of the 831 election districts in Greater Berlin gave the following totals:

German Democratic party, 7,375; Majority Socialists, 8,195; Independent Socialists, 3,005; German National party, 4,700; German People's party, 2,000; Christian (centrist) party, 2,254.

The strength shown by the Democratic party is surprising to the politicians in view of the fact that Berlin always has been overwhelmingly Socialist.

The day passed without any serious disturbances in Berlin, but rumors that the Spartacists intended to interfere with the counting of the ballots resulted in all polling places being occupied by soldiers when the voting ended. There was some shooting around the Vorwarts and other newspaper buildings late in the evening, but it was not of a serious character.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Returns of the election for the German national assembly for the third electoral district of Baden show the Majority Socialists to have won five seats, the Centrist party five seats, the German National party one seat, and the German Democratic party three seats. The votes cast were: Majority Socialists, 302,048; Centrists, 380,044; German Nationalists, 78,780; German Democrats, 238,811.

In the Karlsruhe district the Majority Socialists cast 34,887 votes, the Centrists 34,570, and Nationalists 883, and the German Democrats 24,903. Among the well-known Germans elected in Baden were Konstantin Feilerbach, former president of the reichstag, and Herr Dietrich, Haase and Wirth, members of the reichstag. In Wurttemberg Mathias Erzberger, Friedrich von Payer, former vice chancellor, Adolph Groeber and Herr Kohl were elected.

The first returns are too incomplete to permit of any opinion being expressed as to the significance of the election, but the old National Liberal party virtually has disappeared in Baden and Wurttemberg, where the Centrists, Majority Socialists and German Democrats alone have been successful.

The results in Wurttemberg were: Majority Socialists, 470,810 votes and seven seats; German Democrats, 332,010 votes and four seats; Centrists, 303,050 votes and four seats. In Mecklenburg and Lubek the Socialists secured three seats, the Democrats and the Nationalists one.

At Frankfurt-on-the-Main the Independent Socialists, so far as counted, polled 77,000 votes; Democrats, 38,000; Centrists, 10,000; People's party, 14,000; Majority Socialists, 74,000; Nationalists, 7,000.

At Danzig the People's party polled 11,700; Centrists, 13,300; Democrats, 23,500; Independent Socialists, 8,800. These returns are incomplete.

At Magdeburg the Nationalists polled 0,010; People's party, 7,205; Centrists, 2,514; Democrats, 4,224. The majority parties polled 103,483; minority parties, 10,637.

At Elberfeld the Nationalists and People's party secured 22,128; Centrists, 11,077; Democrats, 9,850; the majority parties, 35,030; the minorities, 7,284.

In Freiburg, Baden, the Majority Socialists got 1,097 votes; Centrists, 25,773; German Nationalists, 4,270; German Democrats, 9,920.

In Mannheim: Centrists, 18,705; German Nationalists, 0,007; German Democrats, 20,502.

In Loerach, Baden: Centrists, 3,852; German Nationalists, 1,444; German Democrats, 8,572; Majority Socialists, 10,044.

At Waldslut the result was: Majority Socialists, 3,334; Centrists, 9,972; German Nationalists, 147; German Democrats, 2,292. At Sackingen: Majority Socialists, 2,800; Centrists, 5,018; German Nationalists, 40; German Democrats, 1,091. At Constance: Socialists, 12,240; Centrists, 15,774; German Nationalists, 908; German Democrats, 8,721.

**Order Division Demobilized.**  
Camp Dodge, Ill., Jan. 22.—Immediate demobilization of the 19th division, excepting permanent army organization units, has been ordered, it was learned. This means the rapid discharge of about 9,000 men.

**Premier of Serbia Resigns.**  
Belgrade, Jan. 22.—Nikola P. Pachitch, the Serbian premier, has resigned. Prince Regent Alexander has asked Stojan Protitch, the finance minister in the Pachitch cabinet, to form a new cabinet.

**Shell Shock Yanks in N. Y.**  
Three Hundred Soldiers Assembled at  
East View Hospital—To Permit  
Visits by Relatives.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Three hundred American soldiers suffering from shell shock were assembled at the East View hospital here from the various debarcation hospitals of the port of New York. The men are from various Eastern states, and as soon as they are comfortably settled visiting days for relatives will be appointed.

**BERGER TRIAL ON FEB. 3**  
Congressman-Elect and Other Social-  
ists Will Be Tried at Milwaukee  
for Violating Espionage Act.

Milwaukee, Jan. 17.—The cases of Victor L. Berger and other Socialists under indictment for espionage act will come on during the term of federal court here on February 3.

At the trial of the Socialists, the government will seek to prove that they were in contact with the German government during the war and that they were engaged in espionage work.

The Socialists were arrested in 1917 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1918 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1919 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1920 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1921 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1922 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1923 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1924 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1925 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1926 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1927 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1928 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1929 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1930 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1931 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1932 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1933 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1934 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1935 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1936 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1937 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1938 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1939 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1940 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1941 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1942 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1943 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1944 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1945 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1946 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1947 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1948 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1949 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1950 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1951 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1952 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1953 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1954 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1955 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1956 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1957 and held in custody for several months. They were then released on bail, but were again arrested in 1958 and held in custody for several months.

The Socialists were



## RURAL NEWS

## LAKE VILLA

Mrs. E. Bartlett has returned from a week spent in Chicago.

E. L. Wald attended a Sunday School meeting in Chicago the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lowry are living at the E. J. Lehman house for the winter.

Mrs. Frank Hamlin and Mrs. D. K. Manzer spent last week with their aunt in Rogers Park.

If you have any comforters to be made or plain sewing done, call on the Ladies Aid for prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Savage of Kansas spent last week with Mr. Savage's sister, Mrs. Jas. Atwell.

The Shepardon and John Cribb families are late victims of the flu but all are doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. James Kerr returned last Thursday evening from Washington, D. C. after a six weeks visit at the home of her brother J. J. Feltjohn and family.

Because of Mr. Snyder's illness, no overaching services were held here last Sunday but Sunday School was as usual. We hope to be back in the regular order by next Sunday.

The Teacher's Training class of the Sunday School will meet with Mrs. Frank Hamlin every Thursday evening. All interested in Sunday School work are invited to attend.

In the resolutions passed on the death of Neighbor Emily Quedenfeldt of R. N. A., the names of Louise Atwell and Marie Hamlin, members of the committee were unintentionally omitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Will McFadden spent Saturday in Waukegan. Mr. McFadden has been enjoying a few days vacation from his work on the road, but has gone back to work and Mrs. McFadden is with her parents at Fond du Lac.

The Ladies' Aid society held an all day meeting with Mrs. C. B. Hamlin and enjoyed picnic dinner on Wednesday of this week. Quilting was the work of the day. A Red Cross business meeting was also held in connection.

## Card of Thanks

To all those who by acts of kindness during our illness and the death of our wife and mother and to those who furnished flowers and in many ways, expressed their sympathy we extend our heartfelt thanks.

Geo. Burnett and Childrea.

## MILLBURN

A. E. Jack was a Chicago visitor Friday.

Miss Belle Truax returned to Kenosha Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George White gave a dinner party Saturday.

Several from this vicinity are taking grain and corn to the show at Libertyville.

The Red Cross held a meeting Wednesday at the home of Mrs. D. M. White.

John and Will Morley took their car home Sunday, having been stalled here for two weeks.

V. H. Strang got his car home Saturday from Zion City where it was laid up for repairs.

J. S. Denman, D. M. White and L. S. Bonner were Waukegan and North Chicago business visitors the past week.

## Keeping Hands in Shape.

For the man who does the work about his own car and yet does not care to have hands look like a garage mechanic's, the following is valuable: Four ounces of glycerin and three ounces of water, shaken up in a bottle. If this liquid is applied to the hands before beginning work, a good washing with soap and water afterward removes all traces of the labor.

## "Slide Line" All Right.

Those women who can do something should not be ashamed to be up and doing it. There is a dignity attached to all honest labor, no matter how ordinary or commonplace it may be, and those of us who are qualified to help out at home will feel better and stronger—providing, of course, our family will in no way suffer as a result—to be up and at our honest little "slide line."—New York Evening Telegram.

## One Cuttlefish Handcapped.

There is one unfortunate specimen of cuttlefish, Nautilus, which cannot produce the smokecloud, but all the other species are able to do so by the simple process of discharging the contents of their inkbags. The result is a dense, impenetrable cloud of sepia, under cover of which they have little difficulty in effecting their escape.

## TREVOR

Mr. Filson is again under the doctor's care.

Mrs. Harry Lubeno was shopping in Chicago, Tuesday.

George Schmidt has a position with Armour in Chicago.

Henry Lubeno spent Saturday afternoon in Burlington.

Mrs. Albert Higgins of Bristol called on Miss Patrick Friday.

Mrs. Walberg of Silverlake was a guest of Mrs. Tonley Thursday.

Henry Olson and Mr. Sorn expect to leave for Montana in the near future.

Miss Lillian Baethke was a guest of Miss Viola Kuhaupt of Antioch Sunday.

Harold Mickles attended the basketball game at Antioch Friday evening.

Mrs. Henry Lubeno spent a few days this week with Mrs. Little at Antioch.

George Bolton of Bristol spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. McKay and nephew Charley Thornton were Chicago passengers on Sunday.

Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Smith spent Sunday with their sister Mrs. Arthur Edgar at Antioch.

Mrs. Josephine Bolton spent the first of the week at the home of her grandson, Clarence Bolton at Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Achtenberg and Mrs. Moggie Park attended the funeral of Mrs. Dan Bolton at Bristol Thursday.

Elbert Kennedy returned home from Oak Park Thursday after spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Clayton Lester.

Mrs. Rosa Bufton died Jan. 11, 1919, at Penoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha, after an illness of many months. Rosa Harman was born in New Munster on May 16, 1862, was married to Daniel Bolton and at one time were residents of this place but for a number of years have resided on their farm in Bristol. Funeral services were held at the home of her son Clarence in Bristol and were conducted by an Episcopal minister from Kenosha. The interment was in Liberty cemetery. She is survived by her husband, one son, her mother, Mrs. Josephine Bolton of Trevor, a sister, Mrs. Helen Fieger of Racine, and a half brother, George Bolton of Bristol. This community extends sympathy to the bereaved ones.

## Sport

Said the near cynic: "When a man is alluded to as a poor fish he may be sure that somebody is making game of him."

## 24 Gallons a Day Increase from 55 Cows

This heavy gain was obtained by Mr. Prontinski of St. Charles, Ill., after feeding Three Star Dairy Food over a month. This gentleman has been feeding cows for fifteen years. He knows cows and feed—has always been a heavy feeder of dried milk as well as various mixed feeds. Now he says

## Three Star Dairy Feed

is the best feed he ever had. You can secure heavy gains from your own cows on your own farm. You add a big profit every month. A trial will convince you. Feed a few lugs to two or three cows if you are "Doubting Thomases"—watch them go up in their milk—then go to it strong with your whole herd.

Three Star Dairy feed is made right. It is not simply a mixed feed but a real manufactured product, steam cooked and steam dried—Rich in sweet nourishing milk making chocolate. The cows eat it greedily—enjoy every mouthful. Digest and assimilate every particle of nourishment. It is a light bulky ration and should be fed by weight. Also it is

## An Inexpensive Feed Only \$2.70 per hundred

It is the cheapest "per gallon" milk maker on the market

Recommended and for Sale by

ANTIOCH COAL

It are for the eds of rat. The South una, Michigan

## WILMOT

August Pankin is ill. Doris Ganzaline is quarantined for influenza.

Mrs. W. Stensil is under the care of a physician this week.

Frank Stewart visited the Wilmot grade school Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Hasselman and sons are under quarantine for influenza.

Mrs. O. Lewis was a guest of Mrs. Burroughs Friday night.

Earle Shales and family of Antioch, called on David Shales Sunday.

Harry Spear of Sharpe, made a business trip to Wilmot Tuesday.

Dr. Darby of Grayslake was in Wilmot the first of the week.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Meuler are ill with influenza.

Arthur Holdorf made a business trip to Burlington Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey spent Wednesday and Thursday in Chicago.

George Dean and family of Bassetta, called on relatives here Sunday.

Lt. R. Hegeman spent the week end with his sister Vera in Milwaukee.

Mrs. O. Schenning and Walter Witt, visited the U. F. H. school Friday.

Mrs. H. Flegel and son Willie have been ill with influenza this week.

Ed and George Coleman of Richmond called on Wilmot friends Sunday.

Mrs. August Holdorf is visiting at the home of her son, Alvin Holdorf.

Mrs. W. Winn and son spent the latter part of the week at Hegeman's.

Francis Heely was on over Sunday visitor with her parents at Waterford.

A. Smith entertained a number of Chicago friends the first of the week.

Wm. Morgan returned from the Pasavant hospital in Chicago Thursday night.

There will be English services at the Frieden's Lutheran church at ten o'clock Sunday.

Mrs. W. Carey is visiting with her daughter Mrs. Dobyns in Waukegan this week.

Mrs. F. Madden and children who have been ill with the flu are rapidly recovering.

Several from Wilmot attended the Lyceum course held at Silverlake Wednesday night.

Herbert Swann of the U. S. N. at Panama recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

The Camp Lake school is closed by the illness of the teacher, Miss Lois and a large number of the pupils.

Mrs. Harry McDougall was severely burned one day last week when she accidentally stepped into a pail of hot water.

Ermine and Blanche Carey visited friends in Chicago over Sunday and attended the opera Madame Butterfly.

Mr. and Mrs. King of Shales Corners were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kanis, the past week.

A reception, which was to have been held for Pvt. H. Peacock on Tuesday had to be postponed indefinitely on account of the flu.

Pvt. Chas. Holdorf was listed among the severely wounded in Friday's casualty list. No direct word has been heard from him by his relatives for several months.

The first and second basketball teams from the U. F. H. school went to Antioch Friday night to play the high school teams there. Our boys were defeated in both games.

Funeral services for Will Ganzaline of Silverlake, who died of pneumonia Sunday morning were held at the home of his mother Mrs. Bernhoff Tuesday afternoon with burial in the Wilmot cemetery.

Funeral services for Mrs. Laura Meyers Feurer were held in Kenosha on Thursday, Jan. 23. Mrs. Feurer was long a resident of Silverlake and a member of the Baptist church. Rev. Paul McKinney formerly in charge of the Silverlake church conducted the services. Her death followed an attack of pneumonia and she leaves to mourn her loss her parents, husband and an infant son.

## Danger Everywhere.

Little Millie's father and grandfather were Republicans, and, as election drew near, they spoke of their opponents with ever-increasing warmth, never heeding Millie's entreaties. One night as the little maid was preparing for bed she cast a fearful glance across the room and whispered in a frightened little voice: "Oh, mamma, I'm afraid to go to bed. I'm afraid there's a Democrat in the closet."—Organizer.

## Drawing the Line.

"The fresh young man who always is to start something," remarked Observer of Events and Things, "is the line when it comes to the fire in the stove."—Yonkers

## BREAKS UNDER SPIRIT VOICES

Conscience Lashed, Chicago Man Clears Crime Committed Last Winter.

## TELLS STRANGE TALE

Voices Become Louder and More Insistent—In Terror Man Takes to Whisky and Whisky Loosens His Tongue.

Chicago.—The voice of a murdered man rang in the ears of Joseph Rokawicz. For almost a year after his neighbor, Frederick Papke, was found dead on the doorstep of his home by his own daughter, the voice talked to Rokawicz. He did all he could at the time of the tragedy. He volunteered to act as a pillboxer, helped the bereaved family and when the flat became vacant Rokawicz moved in next door to the Papke family. Papke was killed the night of January 24, and from that time onward he heard voices.

They became louder, more insistent. They accused.

Rokawicz, in his terror of the supernatural, took to whisky—and the whisky loosened a tongue that had talked only sympathy before.

"I would not be surprised if this Rokawicz knew something of your husband's death," said a neighbor to Mrs. Papke not long ago.

The neighbor had heard the voices answered by Rokawicz. The widow went to Capt. Thomas J. Coughlin of the stock yards police station and Rokawicz was arrested. At first he denied knowing anything of the murder.

## Breaks Down and Confesses.

At last he broke down and told Capt. Coughlin a strange story.

"I was coming home," he said, "with a full month's pay in my pocket. I feared holdups. I had my long-bladed pocket knife in my hand. As I passed the Papke house I saw a man standing there. His back was to me. I thought he was a holdup man—and I stabbed him. I went home, believing I had killed a robber and I did not worry. The next day I found that I had killed Frederick Papke, my neighbor, my friend. I was horror-stricken. I did what I could—but the voices—the voices—"

Papke, according to his wife, had taken their pet dog out for an airing after supper. He had been standing in front of the house. The daughter, Emma, heard a whining and scratching



"And I Stabbed Him."

at the door. She opened it to find that her father had crept that far—lying on the doorstep.

Called Holdup Story Absurd. "I do not believe his story," said Captain Coughlin after Rokawicz had been held to the grand jury for information and was lodged in the county jail. "I think he killed Papke, but his holdup story is absurd. He knew Papke well enough to have recognized him. I am satisfied there was some other reason. The murderer always in his confession tries to justify his act. In the months that we have been investigating this case we have been unable to find a motive. I think Papke's dog must have snarped at Rokawicz. An argument followed. Rokawicz drew his knife and stabbed Papke in the back."

"Rokawicz, I believe, is a victim of a peculiar form of insanity."

## CONVICTS USE YARN ROPE

Make 25-Foot Rope From Yarn Furnished by Red Cross and Escape From Prison.

Boise, Idaho.—With the aid of a 25-foot rope braided from yarn furnished the inmates by the Red Cross, Fred George, alias Graham, and Harry Hinton escaped from the state penitentiary. George has a life sentence for murder hanging over him and Hinton was serving five to fifteen years for robbery. With the aid of the yarn rope the men let themselves down from the top of the wall surrounding the penitentiary.

## KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

## AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,805 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by prepaying the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rindhead, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since a country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its inception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems. "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the full and vital initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

## GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the war of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

## FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king. Hidden people surrender at capitulation.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established procedure had been evolved.

## "POOR RICH BOY" HAPPY AT LAST

Youthful New York Millionaire Now Assured Place to Eat and Sleep.

## TOO MANY FATHERS

Adoption Finally Set Afloat After Ham Had Changed Hands Often. He Was Bewildered—Now on Farm.

New York.—Too many fathers, many guardians and too many yers, all because he had too many lars, are no longer causes to William Crossman Mills, Junior, "poor little rich boy." Even the fact that he has beaten a lawyer's for \$40,000 failed to interest the star, because for the first time young life he is reasonably where he will sleep and eat. He is living at Batavia, N. Y., will rate tutor, spending less than a year of the income from his 1000 fortune.

Although legally in the custody of DeWitt Lyon, William is in custody of his uncle, Herman Crossman, who is even richer than his young nephew and has a large estate near Monroe, N. Y. When it is not at Batavia with his tutor, it is at the Crossman estate, where are horses and dogs galore, and a quarter can have the time of his life.

## Troubles Began Early.

William's troubles began several years ago, with the divorce of his parents, William Mills, Jr., and Mrs. George Crossman Mills, Junior. The boy was left in his father's custody. Mrs. Mills married Frederick Lee. When Mrs. Lee died more than three years ago, the first estate left by her father went to the boy. The land's own father came out from Venice, Cal., and learned that his son had been adopted legally by his stepfather. Mills immediately began suit to have the adoption set aside and gain possession of the boy.

Habens corpus writs, injunctions and other legal actions followed each other rapidly. The boy changed hands a fast he became bewildered.

"I don't care who has me," he whispered on the witness stand. "I just



"I Don't Care Who Has Me."

want to stay in one place and not let alone."

Adoption Set Afloat. The adoption finally was set afloat after 17 separate suits had been brought. The father had the right of custody between him and Lee, but with the death of Lyon turned the boy over to him and the "poor little rich boy" is at last.

## SAYS HUBBY'S "TO NEST"

San Francisco Woman's Strange Plea in Court, but Grants Her Divorce.

San Francisco, Cal.—George E. Fuller described her husband as "a man who is too honest to be a lawyer" before Superior Judge Grant today that it sold her husband was money that he owed \$1,002 and \$1,004; he would pay the bill against his life to live on the money \$2. She got an interlocutory decree.

## Now Swin Gams.

Kansas City, Mo., now confidence game that has sprung up here, according to railroad officials, is to insure people who travel by men boarded a Santa Fe train and represented themselves as government agents to insure passengers against death, accident or loss of money. The government was insuring people. Now owing to the heavy traffic on roads, they said.